Securing Protection from the Jinn

The Words Rasulullaah ρ used on the night the Jinn connived Against him

Hadhrat Abu Tayyaah narrates that he once asked Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Khambash Taymi τ - who was an old man by then – "Did you meet Rasulullaah ρ ?" When the Sahabi τ confirmed that he did, Hadhrat Abu Tayyaah asked, "What did Rasulullaah ρ do the night the Jinn connived against him?" Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan τ explained, "That night many Jinn came down from their mountains and valleys to (attack) Rasulullaah ρ . Amongst them was a particular Shaytaan who carried a flame in his hand with the intention of burning the blessed face of Rasulullaah ρ . However, Hadhrat Jibra'eel υ came down to Rasulullaah ρ saying, 'O Muhammad ρ ! Say something!' 'What shall I say?' Rasulullaah ρ asked. Hadhrat Jibra'eel υ then told Rasulullaah ρ to recite the following words:

'In the complete and perfect attributes of Allaah do I ask protection from the evil of everything He has created and dispersed and form the evil of everything descending from the sky and going up into it. I also seek protection from the evil of the trials of the day and night and from every occurrence except those that bring good. O The Most Merciful (it is to You that I plead)'

(After Rasulullaah ρ recited the du'aa) The flame they carried was then extinguished and Allaah defeated them." $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$

Hadhrat Ubay bin Ka'b τ reports that he was once with Rasulullaah ρ when a Bedouin came and said, "O Nabi of Allaah ρ ! I have a brother who is suffering." "What is it that ails him?" Rasulullaah ρ asked. When the man explained that his brother was affected by the Jinn, Rasulullaah ρ told him to bring his brother to him. (When the man came) Rasulullaah ρ seated the man in front of him and recited the following to secure protection for him (against the Jinn):

- Surah Faatiha
- the first four verses of Surah Bagarah
- the verse: وَإِلْهُكُمْ إِلَٰهٌ وَاحِدٌ لاَ إِللهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ (Surah Baqarah, verse 163)
- Aayatul Kursi
- Three verses at the end of Surah Bagarah
- The verse: شَهَدَ اللّهُ أَنَّهُ لا إِلــة إِلا هُوَ وَالْمَلائِكَةُ وَأُولُوا الْعِلْمُ قَانِماً بِالقِسْطِ لا إِلــة إِلا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ (Surah Aal Imraan, verse 18)
- إِنَّ رَبَّكُمُ اللّهُ الَّذِي خَلْقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَى عَلَى الْعَرْش يُغْشِي اللَّيْلُ النَّهَارَ يَطْلُبُهُ حَثِيثًا :The verse وَالأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَى عَلَى الْعَرْش يُغْشِي اللَّيْلُ النَّهَارَ يَطْلُبُهُ حَثِيثًا :Surah A'raaf, verse 54}
- The concluding verses of Surah Mu'mineen, starting from فُتَعَالَى اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ الْحَقُّ The concluding verses of Surah Mu'mineen, starting from

¹ Ahmad and Abu Ya'la, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.117) with commentary on the chain of narrators. Nasa'ee and Ibn Abi Shaybah have reported similar narrations, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.212).

- The verse: وَأَنَّهُ تَعَالَى جَدُّ رَبِّنًا مَا النَّخَدُ صَاحِبَةً وَلَا وَلَدًا (Surah Jinn, verse 3)
 Ten verses from the beginning of Surah Saaffaat
- Three verses at the end of Surah Hashar
- Surah Ikhlaas
- Surah Falaq and Surah Naas

(After Rasulullaah ρ recited these before him) The man then stood up as if he had never had any ailment whatsoever. 2

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Ahmad, Haakim and Tirmidhi, as quoted in Kanzul Ummaal (Vol.1 Pg.212).